Name	
232/2	Candidate's Signature
PHYSICS Paper 2	Date
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THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

PHYSICS

Paper 2

2 hours

Instructions to candidates

- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) This paper consists of two sections: A and B.
- (d) Answer all the questions in sections A and B in the spaces provided.
- (e) All working must be clearly shown in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- (f) Non programmable silent electronic calculators may be used.
- (g) This paper consists of 12 printed pages.
- (h) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.
- (i) Candidates should answer the questions in English.

For Examiner's Use Only

Section	Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
A	1 - 13	25	
	14	10	
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	+s 15	9	:
	16	12	
В	17	11	,
	18	13	
	TOTAL	80	



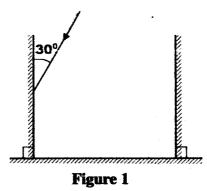
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SECTION A: (25 marks)

Answer all the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

1 Figure 1 shows three mirrors arranged at right angles to each other. A ray of light is incident on one of the mirrors.



Complete the diagram to show the path of the ray after reflection on each of the mirrors.

(3 marks)

(1 mark)

2 It is observed that when a charged body is brought near the cap of a positively charged electroscope, the divergence of the leaf increases. State the type of charge on the body.

3 State the reason for topping up a lead - acid accumulator with distilled water. (1 mark)

4 Figure 2 shows a soft iron bar AB placed in a coil near a freely suspended magnet.

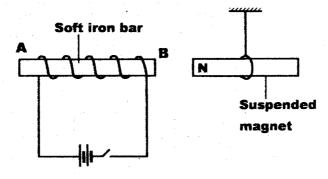


Figure 2

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Explain the observation made when the switch is closed.	(2 mark
	••••••
	•••••••
	•••••
······································	
State the reason why a convex mirror is preferred over a plane mirror for use as mirror.	(1 mar
State two ways in which the strength of an electromagnet can be increased.	(2 mark
	•••••••
	••••••
	••••••

State two differences between electromagnetic waves and mechanical waves.	(2 mark
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
	•••••
	•••••
Figure 3 shows straight waves incident on a diverging lens placed in a ripple tandepth.	
Deep region Deep region	
Shallow region	

Figure 3

Complete the diagram to show the waves in both the shallow region and beyond the lens.

(2 marks)

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Turn over

wavelength of the t	altra sound in water is 7.5 cm, and the frequence	ev of the transmitter is
	the depth of the ocean.	(3 ma
glycerine. Determi	n of a beaker containing glycerine appears to be ne the height of the column of glycerine in the	beaker.
(take the refractive	index of glycerine as 1.47)	(3 ma
	O	
	on of thermionic emission.	(1 n
		(1 п
	on of thermionic emission.	(1 п

12 Figure 4 shows a cathode ray entering into a region between two charged plates.

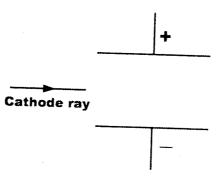


Figure 4

	Complete the diagram to show the path of the ray in the field.	(1 mark)
13	When a transformer is connected to an ac source, the output voltage is found to be 2 power input is 200 W, determine the output current. (Assume the transformer is 100 efficient).	4 V. If the
		(3 marks)

SECTION B: (55 marks)

Answer all the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

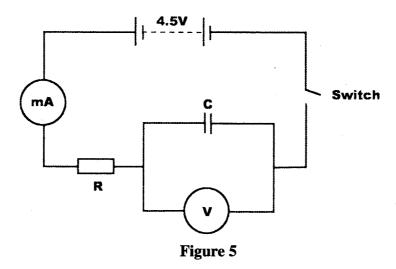
State	two factors that affect photoelectric emission.	(2 marks)
potas	sium. (Take speed of light as 3.0 x 10 ⁸ ms ⁻¹ and planks consta	
(i)	Determine the energy of the incident radiation.	(3 marks)
(ii)	If the work function of nickel is 8.0×10^{-19} J and that of pota 3.68×10^{-19} J, state with a reason from which of the two met will eject electrons.	als the given light (2 marks)
(iii)	Determine the velocity of the emitted electrons from the med (Take the mass of an electron as $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$).	etal surface in b(ii). (3 marks)
	Light potas 6.63 :	Light of wavelength 4.3 x 10 ⁻⁷ m is incident on two different metal s potassium. (<i>Take speed of light as 3.0 x 10⁸ ms</i> ⁻¹ and planks consta 6.63 x 10 ⁻³⁴ Js). (i) Determine the energy of the incident radiation. (ii) If the work function of nickel is 8.0 x 10 ⁻¹⁹ J and that of pota 3.68 x 10 ⁻¹⁹ J, state with a reason from which of the two met will eject electrons.

(a)	Sta	te two factors that determine the resistance of a metallic conductor.	(2 marl
•••••	••••••••••••	······································	
•••••	••••••		
(b)	Exp	lain how a fuse safeguards electrical appliances against excessive curr	
			(2 mark
******			••••••
•••••			••••••
(c)	A ha	ir dryer is rated 2.5 kW, 240 V.	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
	(i)	Determine whether a 10 A fuse may be suitable for the hair dryer.	(3 marks
	(ii)	Determine the cost of using the hair dryer for 3 hours if the cost of	
		Ksh 0.80 per kilowatt hour.	(2 marks
********	••••••		••••••
•••••••	••••••		

(a)		served that alpha (α) particles have a lower penets. Explain this observation.	erating power than beta (β) (2 marks)
••••••	••••••		
	•••••		
•••••	•••••		
••••••			
•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		,
(b)		active substance has a half life of 12 years. Deter to 12.5% of its original value.	rmine the time it would take to (2 marks
••••••	•••••		
•••••			
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
(c)	A Geig	er Műller (GM) tube is used for detecting radiation	ons from a radioactive source.
(•)		e function of:	
	<i>(</i> ;)	the mica window;	(1 -monte
	(i)	the finea wildow,	(1 mark
•••••	•••••	A.	
*******	•••••		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
	(ii)	bromine gas in the tube.	(1 mark
	•••••		

<i>.</i>	(d)	(i)	In a d be;	liffusion ch	amber, explain why some of the tracks formed are of	oserved to
	•••••	•	(I)	Short,		(2 marks
	••••••	••••••	••••••			
	••••••		(II)	Straight.		(2 marks
	••••••	•••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••	••••••		
	••••	(ii)	chamb	wo advanta er to detect	ages of using a GM tube instead of a diffusion cloud radiations from radioactive substances.	(2 marks)
	••••••	••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			••••••
17	••••••	••••••	••••••	••••••		
17	(a) 	State:	three fac	etors that aff	fect the capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor.	(3 marks)
	•••••	••••••••••••				••••••
•	••••••••	•••••••••••	••••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
•	••••••	••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••••		

(b) Figure 5 shows the circuit used to charge a capacitor C.

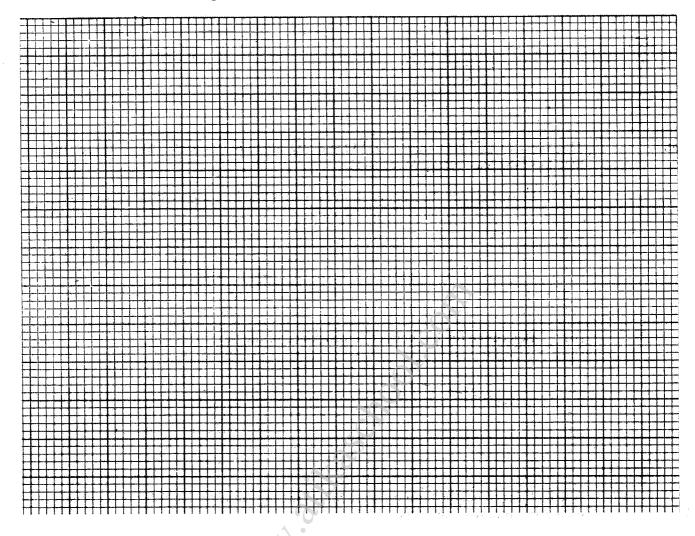


(i) State what would be observed on the following when the switch is closed:

	(I)	the milliammeter		COCY	(1 mark)
•••••				••••••	
	(II)	the voltmeter;			(1 mark)
•••••	•••••				
(ii)	Expla	ain how the capacito			(3 marks)
•••••					
	•••••			•••••	
•••••	**********			•••••	
(iii)	State	the purpose of the 1	resistor R.		(1 mark)

	(iv)	On the axes provided, sketch the graph of voltage (V) against t	time (t).
		Voltage (v)	(2 mar
(a)	Thre	Time (t) e resistors of resistance $2 \Omega, 3 \Omega$ and 4Ω are to be connected to a have the least effective resistance.	call such that
	they	have the least effective resistance.	cen such that
	(i)	Draw a circuit diagram to show how they can be connected to a	nchieve this. (2 mar)
•••••	(ii)	Determine the least effective resistance of the three resistors.	
******			********************
•••••	•••••••		***************
(b)	A rea	l object of height 1 cm placed 50 mm from a converging lens forme 100 mm from the lens.	ns a virtual
	(i)	Determine the:	
		(I) focal length of the lens;	(3 mark
******	**********	***************************************	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

(ii) On the grid provided draw to scale the ray diagram for the set up, to show how the image is formed. (3 marks)



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